

Section: 4.0 Diseases and Conditions	Updated 7/03			
Subsection: Ehrlichiosis	Page 1 of 10			

Ehrlichiosis Table of Contents

Ehrlichiosis
Fact Sheet
CDC Lab Form (50.34)

Tick-Borne Rickettsial Disease Case Report (MO580-2602)



Division of Environmental Health and Communicable Disease Prevention						
Section: 4.0 Diseases and Conditions Updated 7/03						
Subsection: Ehrlichiosis	Page 2 of 10					

Ehrlichiosis

Overview (1, 2)

For a complete description of ehrlichiosis, refer to the following texts:

- Control of Communicable Diseases Manual (CCDM).
- Red Book, Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases.

Case Definition (3)

Clinical description

A tick-borne illness characterized by acute onset of fever, headache, myalgia, and/or malaise. Nausea, vomiting, or rash may be present in some cases. Clinical laboratory findings may include thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, and/or elevated liver enzymes. Intracytoplasmic bacterial aggregates (morulae) may be visible in the leukocytes of some patients.

Three categories of confirmed or probable ehrlichiosis should be reported: 1) human ehrlichiosis caused by *Ehrlichia chaffeensis* (HME), 2) human ehrlichiosis caused by *E. phagocytophila* (HGE), and 3) human ehrlichiosis (other or unspecified agent), which includes cases that cannot be easily classified by available laboratory techniques, and cases caused by novel *Ehrlichia* species such as *E. ewingii*.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

HME:

- Demonstration of a four-fold change in antibody titer to *E. chaffeensis* antigen by indirect immunofluorescence assay (IFA) in paired serum samples, or
- Positive polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay and confirmation of *E. chaffeensis* DNA. or
- Identification of morulae in leukocytes, and a positive IFA titer to *E. chaffeensis* antigen (based on cutoff titers established by the laboratory performing the assay), or
- Immunostaining of E. chaffeensis antigen in a biopsy or autopsy sample, or
- Culture of *E. chaffeensis* from a clinical specimen.

HGE:

- Demonstration of a four-fold change in antibody titer to *E. phagocytophila* antigen by IFA in paired serum samples, or
- Positive PCR assay and confirmation of E. phagocytophila DNA, or
- Identification of morulae in leukocytes, and a positive IFA titer to *E. phagocytophila* antigen (based on cutoff titers established by the laboratory performing the assay), or
- Immunostaining of E. phagocytophila antigen in a biopsy or autopsy sample, or
- Culture of *E. phagocytophila* from a clinical specimen.



D	CT ·	1 TT 1/1 1		1 1	D.	D 4.
I Division of	f Environmenta	i Health and	i (ammiinic	าลทเค	Lusease	Prevention

Section: 4.0 Diseases and Conditions	Updated 7/03
Subsection: Ehrlichiosis	Page 3 of 10

Ehrlichiosis, human, other or unspecified agent:

- Demonstration of a four-fold change in antibody titer to more than one *Ehrlichia* species by IFA in paired serum samples, in which a dominant reactivity cannot be established, or
- Identification of an *Ehrlichia* species other than *E. chaffeensis* or *E. phagocytophila* by PCR, immunostaining, or culture.

Case classification

Confirmed: a clinically compatible illness that is laboratory-confirmed.

Probable: a clinically compatible illness with either a single positive IFA titer ≥64 or the visualization of morulae in leukocytes.

NOTE: *E. ewingii*, previously found in dogs, has been reported in humans in Missouri. The HME caused by *E. ewingii* responds to standard therapy for ehrlichia, but is not consistently detected by PCR. The laboratory method currently used for the detection of *E. ewingii* is a research tool ⁽⁴⁾

<u>Information Needed for Investigation</u>

Verify the diagnosis. Determine what laboratory tests were conducted and the results. Establish the extent of illness. Determine if household or other close contacts are, or have been, ill by contacting the health care provider, patient or family member.

Case/Contact Follow Up And Control Measures

Ehrlichiosis is not spread person-to-person. However, shared outdoor activities should be investigated for cases among families and friends.

Control Measures

See the <u>Control of Communicable Diseases Manual</u>, Ehrlichiosis, "Methods of control." See the Red Book, Ehrlichiosis, "Control Measures."

Laboratory Procedures

Specimens:

- The Missouri State Public Health Laboratory (SPHL) does not test for rickettsial diseases. However, paired serum specimens can be sent through the SPHL to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for testing. Acute and convalescent serum specimens three or more weeks apart should be collected.
- Acute blood specimens can be collected and whole blood sent to the SPHL accompanied by CDC form 50.34. The SPHL will hold the blood and send a reminder letter for the convalescent specimen.
- Acute blood can be collected, centrifuged and the serum removed and frozen until the
 convalescent blood is collected. Both acute and convalescent sera should be sent to the SPHL
 accompanied by CDC form 50.34 for forwarding to CDC for testing.

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services Communicable Disease Investigation Reference Manual



Division of Environmental Health and Communicable Disease Prevention						
Section: 4.0 Diseases and Conditions Updated 7/03						
Subsection: Ehrlichiosis	Page 4 of 10					

- HME caused by *E. chaffeensis* is the dominant form of ehrlichiosis in Missouri. The submitter must specify if they are requesting the test for HME or HGE since they require different antigens.
- Additional information on laboratory procedures can be obtained from the Regional Communicable Disease Coordinator or from staff at the SPHL. The SPHL telephone number is 573-751-0633 and the web site is: http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/Lab/index.htm.
 (4 June 2003)
- Laboratory testing for *E. chaffeensis* is also widely available through many private commercial reference laboratories.

Reporting Requirements

Ehrlichiosis is a Category II disease and shall be reported to the local health authority or to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) within three days of first knowledge or suspicion by telephone, facsimile or other rapid communication.

- 1. For all cases, complete a "Disease Case Report" (CD-1).
- 2. For all cases, complete a "Tick-Borne Rickettsial Disease Case Report" (MO 580-2602, 3-03).
- 3. Entry of the completed CD-1 into MOHSIS negates the need for the paper CD-1 to be forwarded to the Regional Health Office.
- 4. Send the completed secondary investigation form to the Regional Health Office.
- 5. All outbreaks or "suspected" outbreaks must be reported as soon as possible (by phone, fax, or e-mail) to the Regional Communicable Disease Coordinator. This can be accomplished by completing the Missouri Outbreak Surveillance Report (CD-51)
- 6. Within 90 days of the conclusion of an outbreak, submit the final outbreak report to the Regional Communicable Disease Coordinator.

References

- Chin, James, ed. "Ehrlichiosis (Sennetsu fever, Human ehrlichiosis found in the USA)." <u>Control of Communicable Diseases Manual</u>. 17th ed. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association. 2000: 181-183.
- American Academy of Pediatrics. "Ehrlichiosis (Human)." In: Pickering, LK, ed. <u>2000</u> <u>Red Book: Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases</u>. 25th ed. Elk Grove Village, IL. 2000: 234-236.
- 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>Case Definitions for Infectious Conditions</u> <u>Under Public Health Surveillance</u>. MMWR 1997: 46 (No. RR-10). "Ehrlichiosis," 2000, http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/casedef/ehrlichiosis_current.htm (4 June 2003)
- 4. Buller, RS, Arens, M, Hmiel, SP, Paddock, CD, et al. "*Ehrlichia Ewingii*, A Newly Recognized Agent of Human Ehrlichiosis." New England Journal of Medicine. 1999: 341: 148-155.



	Division of Environmental Health and Communicable Disease Prevention						
Section: 4.0 Diseases and Conditions Updated 7/03							
	Subsection: Ehrlichiosis	Page 5 of 10					

Other Sources of Information

- Saah, Alfred J. "Ehrlichia Species (Human Ehrlichiosis)." <u>Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases</u>. 3rd ed. Eds. Gerald L. Mandell, R. Gordon Douglas, and John E. Bennett. New York: Churchill Livingstone, 1990: 1482-1483.
- 2. McDade, J. E. "A Disease of Animals and Humans." <u>Journal of Infectious Diseases</u>. April 1990, 609-617.
- 3. The Merck Veterinary Manual. 8th Ed. Ed. Susan E. Aiello. Whitehouse Station, NJ: Merck & Co., Inc., 1998. http://www.merckvetmanual.com/mvm/index.jsp (search "ehrlichia"). (4 June 2003)

Web Resources and Information

David H. Walker and J. S. Dumler. "Emergence of the Ehrlichiosis as Human Health Problems." <u>Emergence of the Ehrlichiosis as Human Health Problems</u>. January-March 1996, http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol2no1/walker1.htm (4 June 2003).

Ehrlichiosis

FACT SHEET

What is ehrlichiosis?

Ehrlichiosis in humans in the United States is a relatively uncommon tick-borne illness caused by rickettsial organisms such as *E. chaffeensis*. CDC records show that from 1986 through 1997 only 800 cases of serologically-confirmed *E. chaffeensis* infection were diagnosed in the United States.

Who gets ehrlichiosis?

Anyone can get ehrlichiosis, although the majority of known cases have been in adults. People who spend time outdoors, in tick-infested areas from March until October are at greatest risk for exposure.

How is ehrlichiosis transmitted?

Ehrlichiosis is spread by a variety of ticks. Human monocytic ehrlichosis (HME) is transmitted by the *Amblyomma americanum* (the Lone Star tick), *Dermacentor variabilis* (the American dog tick), and the deer tick. Human granulocytic ehrlichiosis (HGE) is suspected of being transmitted by either the *Ixodes scapularis* or *Ixodes Pacificus* tick.

What is the incubation period of ehrlichiosis

The average incubation period from tick bite to illness is 5 to 10 days, with a range of 7-21 days.

What are the symptoms of ehrlichiosis?

The early clinical presentations of ehrlichiosis may resemble nonspecific signs and symptoms of various other infectious and non-infectious diseases. Initial symptoms generally include fever, headache, malaise, and muscle aches. Other signs and symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, cough, joint pains, confusion, and occasionally rash. In contrast to Rocky Mountain spotted fever, rash is relatively uncommon in adult patients with HME, and is rarely reported with HGE. However, rash has been described in approximately 60% of pediatric patients infected with *E. chaffeensis*.

How long does the disease last?

Typically, the disease lasts from 1 to 2 weeks and recovery occurs without long-lasting problems. However complications can occur and include respiratory problems, blood and kidney abnormalities, meningitis, and other central nervous system complications. Occassionally, these complications may be life-threatening or even fatal.

What is the treatment for ehrlichiosis?

Tetracycline antibiotics are effective therapies for ehrlichiosis. These antibiotics can cause dental staining in children. Rifampin currently is being evaluated as a possible alternative treatment for children.

7/03

How can ehrlichiosis be prevented?

- 1. Avoid tick-infested areas, especially during the warmer months.
- 2. Wear light colored clothing so ticks can be easily seen and removed. Wear a long sleeved shirt, hat, long pants, and tuck your pant legs into your socks.
- 3. Walk in the center of trails to avoid overhanging grass and brush.
- 4. Check your body every few hours for ticks when you spend a lot of time outdoors in tick-infested areas. Ticks are most often found on the thigh, arms, underarms, and legs or where tight fitting clothing has been.
- 5. Use insect repellents containing DEET on your skin or permethrin on clothing. Permethrin should only be used on clothing. Be sure to follow the directions on the container and wash off repellents when going indoors. Carefully read the manufacturer's label on repellents before using on children.
- 6. Remove attached ticks immediately.

How should a tick be removed?

Ticks should be removed promptly and carefully by using tweezers and applying gentle, steady traction. Do not crush the tick's body when removing it and apply the tweezers as close to the skin as possible to avoid leaving tick mouthparts in the skin. Do not remove ticks with your bare hands. Protect your hands with gloves, cloth, or tissue and be sure to wash your hands after removing a tick. After removing the tick, disinfect the skin with soap and water or other available disinfectants.

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services Section for Communicable Disease Prevention Phone: (866) 628-9891 or (573) 751-6113

LABORATORY EXAMINATION(S) REQ	UESTED:	CATEGORY OF AGENT SUSPECTED:					
☐ ANtimicrobial ☐ ISolation		☐ BActerial ☐ Rickettsial					
☐ HIstology ☐ SErology (Specific	Test)	☐ VIral ☐ PArasitic					
☐ IDentification ☐ OTher (Specify)		☐ FU ngal	OTher (Specify)				
SPECIFIC AGENT SUSPECTED:	OTHER ORGANISM(S) FOUND:	ISOLATION ATTEMPTED?	NO. OF TIMES	NO. OF TIMES PASSED:	SPECIMEN SU		
			ISOLATED:	PASSED:	☐ Original Ma	aterial Mixed Isolate	
		YES NO			Pure Isolate	e 	
DATE SPECIMEN TAKEN:	ORIGIN:			☐ OT her			
//YB	<u> </u>			(Specify)			
SOURCE OF SPECIMEN:			SUBMITTED ON	M-			
	(Site)						
	e (Site)						
SErum SKin	Specify)						
SPutum STOOI							
	pecify)		☐ EGg ☐ C	OTher (Specify)			
SERUM INFORMATION: MO DA YE	MO DA YR		IS AND SYMPTON	MS:		VOUS SYSTEM:	
☐ AC ute//	□ 53/		FEver Maximum Temper	rature:	☐ HEadache ☐ MEningism	us	
Convalescent//			Duration:	Days	MIcrocepha		
IMMUNIZATIONS:	MO		CHills	,	☐ HYdrocepha	alus	
		SKIN			CErebral Ca	alcification	
		1 =	MAculopapular HEmorrhagic		☐ CH orea ☐ PA ralysis		
			VE sicular		☐ OT her		
(3.)			Erythema Nodosui Erythema Margina		MISCELLANEO	US:	
(4.)			OT her	itani	JAundice		
TREATMENT: DRUGS USED None	DATE BEGUN DATE COM MO DA YR MO DA	PLETED RES	PIRATORY:			ia	
(1)			RHinitis		COnjunctivi	itis	
			PUlmonary PHaryngitis		☐ CHorioretin☐ SPlenomeg		
			CAlcifications	galy			
(3.)			Otitis Media	ess/cyst			
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA:			PNeumonia (type) ☐ LYmphadenopathy OTher ☐ MUcous Membrane				
☐ SIngle Case ☐ SPoradic ☐ C	COntact	CAB	DIOVASCULAR:		☐ OT her		
Family Illness			MYocarditis		STATE OF ILLN		
Community Illness			PEricarditis ENdocarditis		SYmptomatic ASymptomatic		
Travel and Residence (Location)			OTher		☐ SUbacute	200	
☐ Foreign			TROINTESTINAL:		☐ CHronic☐ DIsseminate	ed	
☐ USA			Dl arrhea		LOcalized		
Animal Contacts (Species)			☐ BLood ☐ MUcous			nal	
Anthropod Contacts: ☐ None ☐	Exposuer Only Bite		COnstipation				
Type of Anthropod:			☐ ABnormal Pain☐ VOmiting				
			OT her				
•	THER CLINICAL INFORMATION: (Information)	ation cumplied should	I be related to this o	assa and/or specim	on(s) and relative	to the test(s) requested	
PREVIOUS EABORATORT RESULTS/O	THE CLINICAL INFORMATION. (IIIIOTHE	ation supplied should	The related to triis t	case and/or specim	en(s) and relative	to the test(s) requested.	
ODO 50.04 Dec. 00/0000 /7:000	ODO ODEOMEN OUDWOODS TO THE		UNIT	FY	NUMBER	SUF.	
CDC 50.34 Rev. 09/2002 (BACK)	- CDC SPECIMEN SUBMISSION FORM	CDC NUI		1 1	INUIVIDEN	OUF.	

Justification must be completed by State health department labora CDC. Please check the first applicable statement and when approperation of the properation of the p	en is: ase. ultiple antibiotic resistance, or from a	STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT LABORATORY ADDRE	SS:					
 2. Ongoing collaborative CDC/State project. 3. Confirmation of results requested for quality assurance. 	Completed by:							
*Prior arrangement for testing has been made. Please bring to the attention of:		STATE HEALTH DEPT. NO.:	DATE SENT TO CDC:					
(Name):	Date://	PATIENT IDENTIFICATION: (Hospital No.)						
Name, Address and Phone Number of Physician or O	rganization:	NAME:						
		(LAST, FIRST, MI) BIRTHDATE:						
		(MM/DD/YYYY)/	SEX: MALE FEMALE					
		DIAGNOSIS:						
(FOR CDC USE ONLY) CDC NUMBER UNIT FY NUMBER	SUF DATE RECEIVED NO DA YR	ASSOCIATED ILLNESS:						
		DATE OF ONSET: (MM/DD/YYYY) ORM MUST BE COMPLETED	FATAL? YES NO					
PLEA		THER PRINTED OR TYPED TE FORM FOR EACH SPECIMEN DATE REPORTED						
		MO DA YR						
	0 3	/						
	Comments:							
		D 6 5						
SERVICES OF SERVICES	Public He Centers for I	TH AND HUMAN SERVICES ealth Service Disease Control ectious Diseases	OC					



nter for Infectious Diseas Atlanta, Georgia 30333



The Centers for Disease Control (CDC), an agency of the Department of Health and Human Services, is authorized to collect this information, including the Social Security number (if applicable), under provisions of the Public Health Service Act, Section 301 (42 U.S.C. 241). Supplying the information is voluntary and there is no penalty for not providing it. The data will be used to increase understanding of disease patterns, develop prevention and control programs, and communicate new knowledge to the health community. Data will become part of CDC Privacy Act system 09-20-0106, "Specimen Handling for Testing and Related Data" and may be disclosed: to appropriate State or local public health departments and cooperating medical authorities to deal with conditions of public health significance; to private contractors assisting CDC in analyzing and refining records; to researchers under certain limited circumstances to conduct further investigations; to organizations to carry out audits and reviews on behalf of HHS; to the Department of Justice in the event of litigation, and to a congressional office assisting individuals in obtaining their records. An accounting of the disclosures that have been made by CDC will be made available to the subject individual upon request. Except for permissible disclosures expressly authorized by the Privacy Act, no other disclosure may be made without the subject individual's written consent.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES											
() () () () () () () () () ()	TICK-BORNE RICKETTSIAL DISEASE CASE REPORT CDC NO. (1-4) MOHSIS ID NUMBER										
Use for: Rocky Mour	ntain spotted fe	ver (RMSF).	ehrlichiosis	(human mo	nocvtic ehrlic	 hiosis [HMI	El. an	ıd huma	n granulocyt	ic ehrlichic	sis [HGE]).
PATIENT/PHYSICIA				(j	L	1,		ÿ ,		£ 3/
PATIENT'S NAME									DATE SUB	MITTED (5-12)	
									/_	/	MM/DD/YY
ADDRESS (NUMBER, STREE	T)				CITY						
PHYSICIAN'S NAME		F	PHYSICIAN TELE	PHONE NUMBER	₹	NETSS	S ID NUI	MBER (IF I	REPORTED) (13-2	23)	
								CASE ID		SITE	STATE
DEMOGRAPHICS											
1. STATE OF RESIDENCE (24	-25) 2. COUNTY O	F RESIDENCE (2	6-50)	CK IF HISTORY (OF TRAVEL OUTS	DE COUNTY O	F	3. ZIP C	ODE (51-59)		
Postal Abrv.				IDENCE WITHIN	30 DAYS OF ONSE	ET OF SYMPTO	MS.				
4. SEX (60)	5. DATE OF BI	RTH (61-68)	6. RACE							7 HISPANI	IC ETHNICITY (70)
		, ,	1 □ W	HITE 3 AM	MERICAN INDIA			E 9□	NOT SPECIFIE	D 1 TYE	s
1 ☐ MALE 2 ☐ FEM/		/ MM/E	DD/YY 2 L BL	ACK 4 AS	SIAN 5 ∐ F	ACIFIC ISLA	NDER			2 🗆 NO)
8. INDICATE DISEASE TO BE 1 RMSF 2 H	- ()	HGE	4 🗌 EHRLIC	HIOSIS (UNSP	ECIFIED, OR O	THER AGEN	Γ)				
CLINICAL SIGNS, S	YMPTOMS. A	ND OUTCO	MES								
9. SYMPTOMS (72)	,,,,,			YES 2 NO	9 🗌 UNK	VOMITING	ì		1 □ YE	S 2 NO	9 🗌 UNK
	2 NO 9 1			YES 2 NO		THROMBO		PENIA			9 🔲 UNK
FEVER > 100 1 YES HEADACHE 1 YES				YES 2 NO		LEUKOPE ELEVATE		R ENIZVI	1 ∐ YE 1 ∐ YE		9 ☐ UNK
10. DATE OF ONSET OF SYM		WAS AN UNDER	LYING IMMUNOS	SUPPRESSIVE CO	ONDITION PRESE	NT? (81)	<u> </u>	II LINZ IIV		<u> </u>	9 LI OIVIK
12. SPECIFY ANY LIFE-THRE											
1 ☐ ADULT RESPIRATOR 2 ☐ DISSEMINATED INT	RY DISTRESS SYN	IDROME (ARD	S) 3		S/ENCEPHALIT		OTHE NONE				
13. WAS THE PATIENT HOSP	ITALIZED BECAUSE (OF THIS ILLNESS	? (83)		I				S ILLNESS? (92)		
1 ☐ YES 2 ☐ NO 9	UNK (IF YES,	DATE) (84-91)	//_		1 🗆 YES	2 □ NO 9	9 🗆 U	NK (IF	YES, DATE) (93-1	00)/	/
LABORATORY DAT	Ά										
15. NAME OF LABORATORY			CITY	′		STATE		ZIP COD	DE		
Below, indicate Y (yes) o	r N (no) ONLY if th	e test or proc	edure was per	formed, LACK	OF SELECTION	l indicates th	nat the	test or p	rocedure was	not performe	
	SEROLOGY 1 COLL				COLLECTION DAT		T		OTHER		
16. SEROLOGIC TESTS	//	<u>-</u>	MM/DD/YYYY	//	<u> </u>	MM/DD/YY	YY		STIC TESTS?	POS	ITIVE?
	TITER	POSI	TIVE?	TITER	PC	OSITIVE?	P	PCR		1 🗆 YES	2 NO (133)
IFA-lgG		1 🗆 YES 2	□ NO (117)		1 🗆 YES	2 🗌 NO (1	18) N	Morulae v	isualization*	1 🗆 YES	2 NO (134)
IFA-IgM		1 🗆 YES 2	□ NO (119)		1 ☐ YES	2 NO (1	20) Ir	mmunost	ain	1 🗆 YES	2 NO (135)
OTHER TEST (121-130)		1 🗆 YES 2				2 🗌 NO (1	32) C	Culture		1 🗆 YES	2 NO (136)
* WAS THERE A FOURFOLD 1 YES 2 NO	CHANGE IN ANTIBOI	DY IIIER BETWE	EN THE TWO SE	ERUM SPECIMEN	IS? (137)		*	Visualiza	ition of morulae	not applicabl	e for RMSF.
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL	FEATURES										
18. TICK EXPOSURE 1. TICK BITE OR ATTACHMENT WITHIN 21 DAYS OF ONSET? 1. TICK BITE OR ATTACHMENT WITHIN 21 DAYS OF ONSET? 2. IF NO TICK BITE OR ATTACHMENT, WAS PATIENT IN A KNOWN TICK INFESTED AREA WITHIN LAST 21 DAYS? 3. DID ANY OTHER FAMILY MEMBER HAVE A SIMILAR ILLNESS THIS YEAR? 1. YES 2 NO 9 UNK 1 YES 2 NO 9 UNK 1 YES 2 NO 9 UNK											
FINAL DIAGNOSIS											
19. CLASSIFY CASE BASED								149)			
1 RMSF 2 HME	3 ☐ HGE 4 ☐	EHRLICHIOSI	S (unspecified,	or other agent)			_ ▶	1 🗆 CO	NFIRMED 2	PROBABL	.E

TITLE

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)

OTHER PERTINENT EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA (TO INCLUDE PROBABLE SOURCE)

STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL WHO REVIEWED THIS REPORT